SINGLE COPIES ONE CENT.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF THE

LATE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 27, 1856. WHEREAS, ON THE 28th DAY OF FEB. V ruary, 1955, Congress passed the following act upon the subject of the debt due to the credi-

tors of the late Republic of Texas: AN ACT to provide for the payment of such creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of Congress of Sep-

tember nine, eighteen hundred and fifty. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rev. resentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the sum of five millions of dollars, payable to the State of Texas, in five per cent. stock of the United States by the act entitled "An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a territorial government for New Mexico," passed September ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty, the issuing of which stock was restricted by the first proviso to the fifth proposition contained in the first section of said act, the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the creditors of the late Republic of Texas who hold such bonds or other evidences of debt for which the revenues of that Republic were pledged as were reported to be within the provisions of the said act of September ninth, eighteen hundred and fi ty, by the report of the late Secretary of the Treasury to the President of the United States and approved by him on the thirteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty one, or which come within the provisions of said act according to the opinion upon the Texas compact of the present Attorney General of the United States, addressed to the Secretary of the Treas ury under date of September twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, the sum of seven millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dol lars, to be apportioned among the said holders pro rata: Provided, That the interest on the debt embraced in this act shall be determined by the existing laws of the State of Texas.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where the State of Texas may have paid any portion of the debt described in this act, the said Secretary shall refund to the proper officer of said State the amount actually so paid by the State, apon the presentation at the Treasury Department of the evidences of said debt on which the said The said sum shall not exceed the proportion which would have been allowed to the creditor or creditors if such payment on said evidences of debt had not been made by the State of Texas; and where the said sum that may be refunded to the State of Texas by the provisions of this section is less than the proportion which woul have been allowed under this act to the holders of such ma le t em, such holders shall be entitled to receive the difference between said sum and the proportion they would have received under this act if no payment had been made them; and where any original certificates or other evidences of debt have been surrendered to the authority of he State of Texas, and new certificates issued therefor by said State of Texas, such new certificates shall be received as evidences of the original amount of the claim.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no payment shall be made under this act to any holder of said securities or evidences of debt unless the a receipt for the said payment, in which said holder shall forever release all claim against the United States for or on account of the said securities or evidences of debt; also similar releases to said State of Texas; and the said certificates or other evidences of debt shall then be deposited with the Treasury Department

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, before payment of the moneys aforesaid, the Secretary of the Treasury shall give notice, by public advertisement for the space of ninety days, of the time at which said payment will be made, and no payment shall be made on any bond, certificate, or evidence of debt which shall not, thirty days before the time limited by said notice, be presented at the Treasury Department.

Sec. 5 And be it fur her enacted, That the sum of seven millions seven hundred and fifty thous and dollars be and the same is hereby appropriate 1, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying late effect the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6 And be it further enacted, That this act shall not take effect until it shall be assented to by an act of the Legislature of the State of Texas. and a copy of the act of the said State, duly authenticated, deposited in the Treasury Department at Washington, nor until the Legislature of the State of Texas shall pass an act withdrawing and abandoning all claims and demands against the United States growing out of Indian depredations [Approved, February 28, 1855.

And whereas on the 1st day of February, 1856. the State of Texas passed the following act, giving the assent of that State to the aforesaid act of Congress, and specifying the several debts of the late Republic of Texas, amongst the holders of which the \$7,750,600 appropriated by said act of congress is to be divided, pro rata, in discharge also to the State of Texas before payment; and of the principal and interest due on said debt, according to the laws of Texas:

to "An act to provide for the payment such creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of Congress of September nine, eighteen hundred and fifty. which was passed at the second session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States, and approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

third Congress of the United States an act was passed entitled "An act to provide for the paynent of such creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of Congress of September nine, eighteen hundred and fifty. 13 which act was approved February twentyeighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and provides that in lieu of the sum of five millions of five per cent. stock of the United States still due to Texas under the provisions of the act of Congress of the ninth of Sep ember, eighteen hundred and afty, the United States will pay to the creditors of the late Republic of Texas who hold such bonds or other evidence of debt for which the revenues of that Republic were pledged as were reported to be within the provisions of the said act of September the ninth eighteen hundred and fifty, by the report of the late Secretary of the Treasury to the President of the United States, and approved by him on the thirteenth day of September, eigh teen hundred and fifty-one, or which come with in the provisions of said act, according to the opinion upon the Texas compact of the present Attorney General of the United States addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury under date of September twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty three, the sum of seven millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be apportioned among the said holders pro rata; the interest on the said debt to be determined by the existing laws of the State of Texas :

And whereas by the erms of the said act of the twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, it is not to take effect until it shall be assented to by an act of the Legislature of Texas, nor until the Legislature of said State shall pass an act withdrawing and abandoning all claims and demands against the United States growing out of Indian depredations or otherwise: Now.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That the said State hereby consents and agrees that in lieu of the five millions of five per cent. stock still due to said State under the act of Congress of the ninth of September sighteen hundred and fifty, the United States shall pay to the said described creditors, whose debts ostensibly amount, with interest thereon according to the laws of Texas, to the sum of ten raillions seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and three dollars and twenty-one cents, of which five millions five hundred and two thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars and thirty-four cents principal, and three millions two hundred and eighty-four thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars and ninety-four cents interest on said principal, are evidenced by the certificates of the Auditor and Comptroller of the State of Texas, issued under the provisions of "An act to provide for ascertaining the debt of the late Republic of Texas, ' approved March twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and other acts of said debt number _____, for the sum of \$_____, issued state passed subsequent thereto; ninety-eight by the late Republic of Texas, and redeemed by thousand five hundred and forty five dollars and the United States in accordance with the provisixty-six cents of principal, and one hundred and three thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty seven cents of interest on said principal, are evidenced by ten per cent bonds of the Republic of Texas, issued under an act of Congress of said Republic of the seventh June, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven; two hundred and eighty thousand dollars of principal, and three hundred and twenty-five thousand and five hundred dollars of interest on said principal, are evidenced by a ten per cent. bond, issued by the

Guening

VOL. VII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1856.

NO. 975.

EVENING STAR.

THE SNOW STORM.

[Translated from the German, for the Atlas.]

At a memorable epoch in the history of

Russia, that is to say, about the year 1811,

lived a rich proprietor named Gabrilovitch. He resided, during the whole year, at his

domain of Nenaradoff, where he was well

known for his hospitality. Every evening his

house was open to his neighbors and his nu-

merous friends, who were attracted, according

to their age, by the pleasure of a quiet game

of cards, or by the hope of gaining the good

graces of the beautiful Mary, who, at the pe-

riod of the opening of this story, was scarcely

seventeen years of age and the only child,

and consequently the only heir of Gabrilo-

Nevertheless, the young girl had been ac-

customed from an early age to the reading of French romances, and had engaged her heart

to a young Ensign, at that time on leave of

absence in the neighborhood, who returned

her love with the same ardor. It is hardly

necessary to add that the parents of the young

heiress were opposed to the alliance, and that

wherever they met the unfortunate suitor, they treated him with pretty much the same

attention with which many persons receive the tax collector. In spite of this opposition,

our lovers maintained a constant correspond-

nce, and met each other secretly, under the

thick shadows of the fir trees or in the old

chapel. In these circumstances they pledged

themselves mutually to eternal love, and re-

proaching fate for its unjust rigor, they form-

ed a thousand projects to combat it. Finally

they arrived at the conclusion that since

cruel parents were opposed to their marriage,

it was necessary that it should be accom-

plished secretly. It was the ensign who one

fine day made this proposition, and he had

The approach of winter suspended their in-

terviews, but their correspondence became so

much the more active. In each of his letters

Vladimir Nicolavich conjured his beloved to hasten the moment of their happiness. "We

will disappear for a time," said he, "then we

will return some day and castourselves at the

feet of your parents, who, touched by our he-

role constancy, will not refuse us their par-don." Mary yielded at length to entreaties

which became more pressing from day to day.

It was agreed that on the day fixed upon she

should contrive a pretext for not appearing at

hour to her room, where the preparations

would be already made by the femme de

chambre, who had been entrusted with the

secret. Both of them were afterwards to

leave the house by a back door, near which a

sleigh was to be ready to conduct them to the

five versts off, and there the young girl would

be attended by her lover and the priest who

The preparations having been made, Mary

wrote her parents a long letter, full of tend-

erness and excuses She had complained the

whole day of a violent headache, which her

excitement made only too real. The tender

solicitude of her father and mother served

only to augment her physical and moral suf-

fering; she quitted them, however, after

having sat for a few moments at the family

meal, in which her increasing agitation and

trouble of mind had prevented her from

taking part, and she received, as usual, their

benediction. It was not without difficulty

that she refrained then from bursting into

sobs-and repairing hastily to her bedroom,

she abandoned herself to her grief. Her

maid, however, used every effort to console

The snow fell that day in thick gusts, the

wind howled plaintively, and the clattering

of the window frames struck terror to the

souls of the two young women. Nevertheless,

as soon as the household had sunk into silence

they wrapped themselves in large cloaks, and

taking with them only some trifling luggage,

they descended to the back door, where they

found a sleigh awaiting them. As soon as

they had entered it the horses galloped off at

full speed We will leave them for the pres-

ent to pursue their journey, and see what

The day had been actively employed by

him. In the morning he had called upon the

priest of Jadrino to make the necessary ar-

rangements with him for the ceremony.

Thence he had gone to precure witnesses.

The first person to whom he addressed him-

self was an old retired officer, who willingly

consented to what was asked of him, as such

an adventure, he said, agreeably recalled to

his mind the happy days of his youth. He

engaged Vladimir to dine with him, promis-

ing to find him two other witnesses; and, in

fact, some hours afterwards, he presented to

him the Geomter Schmidt and the son of Cap-

tain Ispravik, a young fellow of seventeen

who had recently entered the service The

new comers promised the happy lover to serve

him as far as depended on them, and all hav-

ing cordially embraced, Vladimir returned to

his own house to occupy himself with the final

preparations. Then putting the sleigh, which

which fell enormous avalanches of snow.

longer going in the direction of Jadrino.

was to conduct him to the end of his journey.

horse, who felt the ground again becoming

On emerging from the forest, however, it be-

came evident to Valdimir that he had wand-

ered farther than ever from the road. The

tempest had ceased, and the moon bursting

through the clouds illuminated a landscape

covered with snow. In the midst of the plain

four or five houses rose to view, and towards

that Vladimir directed his sleigh. After

having knocked for some time at one of the

doors without receiving any answer, a little

wicket fixed in the window shutter was sud-

denly opened. An old man with white hair

appeared at it and asked him what he wanted.

officer, "if I am still far from Jadrino."

"We have no horses."

knocked violently at the door.

who again made his appearance.

what he pleases."

will send you my son.'

"I would like to know," said the young

"Jadrino! You are about ten versts from

"Can you procure me horses to continue my

journey," asked Vladimir, who experienced

ail at once the sensations of a man condemned

"Then give me a guide; I well pay him

"Wait a moment," replied the old man, "I

The wicket was carefully closed, and a con-

siderable time elapsed before any one again

made his appearance Vladimir, whose im-

patience was becoming intolerable, again

"What do you want?" said the old man,

firm under his feet, seemed to recover a per-

her, and at length succeeded.

Vladimir was doing.

started for Jadrino.

tion of his mettle.

was to unite them.

chapel of Jadrino, which was situated about

supper, and that she should retire at an early

the delight of seeing it favorably received.

vith, and his wife, Petrowna.

and one hundred dollars of principal, and fortyone thousand two hundred and seventy-one dollars and twenty-four cents of interest on said principal, are evidenced by ten per cent. bonds of the Republic of Texas, issued under the provisions of an act of Congress of said Republic entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the promissory notes of the Government now in circulation and for the constant of circulation, and for funding other liabilities of the Government," approved fifth of February, eighteen hundred and forty; three hundred dollars of principal, and two hundred and thirty-six dollars of interest on said principal, are evidenced by

eight per cent. bonds of said Republic, issued under the provisions of the act of Congress of the said Republic last before named; twenty-four thousand and one hundred dollars of principal, and eighteen thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars of interest on said principal, are evidenced by eight per cent. treasury bonds of said Republic, under the provisions of an act of the Congress of said Republic, entitled "An act for creating funds for the support of the Government for the year eighteen hundred and forty," approved February fifth, eighteen hundred and forty; two thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars of principal, and eight hundred and ninety-one dollars and twenty-one cents of interest on said principal, are evidenced by the first issue of promissory notes of said Republic, under the provisions of an act of Congress of the said Republic of the seventh June, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven; sixteen thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars of principal, and three thousand six hundred and fifty-one dollars and ninety-one cents of interest on said principal, are evidenced by the second issue of the promissory notes of the said Republic, under the provisions of the act of Congress of said Republic last before named; and three hundred and thirty-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-four cents of principal are evidenced by the promissory notes of said Republic, without interest, issued under an act of Congress of said Republic of nineteenth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, the sum of seven millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be apportioned among them pro raia; and the said State hereby assents to said act of Congress of the twenty eighth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, with the foregoing declaration of the debts that she understands

tioned pro rata. SEC. 2. Be it further enreted, That the State of the evidences of said debt on which the said of Texas hereby with fraws and abandons all State may have made such payment: Provided, claims and demands against the United States growing out of Indian depredations or otherwise, which originated on or before the twentyeighth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty five: Provided, This abandonment shall not apply to claims of individuals for losses of property by the enemy.

to be embraced in its provisions, and among

which the said sum of seven millions seven hun-

dred and fifty thousand dellars are to be appor-

shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its final passage or approval.

H. P. BEE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That this act

President of the Senate. Aproved 1st February, 1856.

E. M. PEASE. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Austin, Texas, February 2, 1856 I, Edward Clark, Secretary of State of the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the foregoing eight pages hereto annexed is a true and correct copy of the original act entitled " An act giving the assent of the State of Texas to 'An act to provide for the payment of such creditors of the late act of Congress of September nine, eighteen hundred and flity,' which was passed at the second session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States, and approved February twenty-eighth eighteen hundred and fifty-five."
Witness my hand and the seal of the depart-

[SHAL] meat the day and year aforesaid. EDWARD CLARK, Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. I. E. M. Pease, Governor of the State of Texas, do hereby certify that Edward Clark, who signed the certificate on the preceding page as S cretary of State, is and was at the date of said certificate Secretary of State for the State of Texas; and he is, by law, the keeper of the original statute laws of said State, and that his attestation is is

In testimony whereof I hereunto s'gn my name and cause the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the city of Austin, this the sixth day of February, A. D. 1856, and in the year of the independence of the United States the eightleth, and of Tex

as the twentleth year. E. M. PEASE.

And whereas the creditors referred to in said act of Congress are deemed identical with the holders of the debt described in the said act of the State of Texas; and whereas it is alleged that there exist forged ceitificates of said debt, the holders of which may assert to be gen ine and claim payment of; and whereas the 3 section of the said act of Congress requires the holders of the certificates and other evidences of said debt the 4th section of said act requires that public notice should be given for the space of ninety days AN ACT giving the assent of the State of Texas of the time when said payment will be made; and whereas the Treasury Department has adopted the form B of a release to the State of Texas, notice is bereby given to said creditors that pay meat, pro ra a, will be made at the Treasury of the United States, by means of treasury drafts on some of the assistant treasurers or public deposi taries of the United States, on and after the 1st of June, 1856, to such of the holders of the genuine cert ficates or other evidences of said debt. in accordance with the provisions of said acts, who shall have assigned their said certificates or other evidences of said debt to the United States, and executed the release in the form A to the United States, and the release in the form B to the State of Texas, and fied the same with the Secretary of the Treasury thirty days before the 1st of June next, the thirty days being required to investigate the genuineness of the certificates, for which purpose, the Department is advised. Texas will send an agent who possesses knowledge of the debt as it was created and the handwriting of the officials whose signatures are attached to them. It is desirable that all the certificates and evideaces of debt should be fi ed thirty days before the 1st of June, and the holders will take notice that all certificates and evidences not filed before that time will be retained for examination and investigation until the Department shall be fully satisfied of the genuineness of the certificates and evidences produced. The assignment and release may be ex ecuted and acknowledged in the presence of the Assistant Secretary or chief clerk and notary, and be certified by the notary under his notarial seal; but when the holders desire to make the assignment and execute the releases out of the city of Washington it may be done in the presence of an assistant treasurer or collector or surveyor and the notary public, and be witnessed by the collector or surveyor and the notary public, and be certified by the notary under his notarial seal; and if there be no collector or surveyor of the customs at the place where the party resides, the assignment and releases may be executed before any court of record, in the presence of the judge and clerk thereof, and be witnessed by them, and certified by the clerk under his seal of office; and if the holder be out of the United States the assignment and releases may be executed before any United States consul, and be witnessed and certified by him under his consular seal. Ail persons exe cuting such assignments and releases must also declare, under oath before the notary, clerk, or consul, as the case may be, that they are the real owners of the certificates or other evidences of debt, or that the same have been assigned to them, bona fide, for collection, and the notary, clerk, or consul must include the fact of that declara-

> The provata dividend, when allowed by the accounting officers, will be remitted to the parties in accordance with their directions, or the drafts handed to their regularly-constituted agents for transmission. JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury.

tion in their certificate of acknowledgment.

Form A.

Know all persons by these presents that has released, and hereby releases, the United States of America from all further liability or claim for the payment of certificate or evidence of sions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the payment of such creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of Congress of September nine, eighteen hundred and fifty," approved the twenty eighth day of February, 1855, and an act of the State of Texas approved the 1st of February, 1856. As witness my hand and seal.

Form B. Republic of Texas to Frederick Dawson for naval

ressets, dated the thirteenth of September, eigh.

Know all persons by these presents that —

ble to pension agents to be to pension agent to be to be

teen hundred and thirty eight; forty-one thousand | for the payment of certificate or evidence of debt number _____, for the sum of &_____, issued by the late Republic of Texas, and redeemed by the number United States in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide. for the payment of such creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of Congre s of September nine, eighteen hundred and fifty," approved the 28th day of February, 1855, and an act of the State of Texas approved the 1st of February, 1856.
As witness my hand and seal.

POSTSCRIPT.

In answer to various inquiries, claimants will take notice that the affidavits of ownership required to be filed with the certificates, or other evidences of debt, must show whether the holder is the real owner, or holds the same for collection, or in pledge for moneys advanced If for collection, or in pleige, the name of the party holding the benefic'al or residuary interest in the claim must be stated in the affidavit, and an assignment and release to the United States and release to Texas must be duly executed by such party, together with an assignment and releases from the person in whose favor settlement and

payment is requested.
Claimants under the 2d section of the act of 28th February, 1855, who have surrendered their certificates to Texas upon payment of a portion of the amount, and now claim the difference between the amount so paid and the proportion payable thereon under that act, must file affidavits stating the surrender of such certificates, and describing each, the amount received thereon, whether the party who surrendered to, and received the amount from, Texas was the real owner, or held the same for collection, or in pledge. The party claiming any beneficial or residuary interest in the difference, as well as the person in whose favor settlement and payment is requested, must, respec tively, file an assignment and release to the United States and a release to Texas in the same manner as in other cases. After the amount paid by Texas ipon such certificate; shall be refunded, claims of this description will be examined and settled in conformity with the proviso of said 2d section Claimants will also take notice that one or more certificates, or one or more evidences of the same character of debt, may be included in the same affidavit of ownership, assignment, or release, if each certificate or other evidence of debt is correctly described therein by its number, date, amount, and name of payee. It should also ap-

lic of Texas, according to the facts in each case. JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 6, 1856.

pear whether the certificates were issued by the

authorities of the State of Texas upon claims

against the republic, or were issued by the repub

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 1, 1855. Notice is hereby given to holders of stocks of the United States that this Department will purchase to the amount of \$1,500 000 of said stocks at any time when the same may be offered prior to the 1st day of June next, and will pay therefor the

following prices, to wit:

For stock of the loan of 1842, a premium of ten per cent.; for stock of the loans of 1847 and 1848. a premium of sixteen per cent.; for stock issued under the act of 1850, commonly called Texas-indemnity stock, a premium of six per cent .; and for stock of the loan of 1846, redeemable on the 12th November, 1846, if received at the Treasury prior to the 1st day of January next, a premium of 2% per cent.; if received between the 1st January and the 31st of March next, a premium of 2 per cent; and if received after the 31st of March and prior to said 1st of June next, a premium of

Interest will also be allowed on said stocks at the rates specified in the certificates, from the 1st July last, if assigned with the principal of the certificates received prior to the 1st of January next. After that date the interest will be allowed in addition to the premium from 1st of January to the date of their receipt. In both cases one day's interest will be allowed in addition for the money to reach the seller.

Certificates transmitted to this Department under the present notice should be duly assigned to the United States (with the current half year's interest, if sent prior to the 1st of January next) by the party entitled to receive the purchase money. Payment for these stocks will be made by drafts upon theassistant treasurers at Boston, New York,

the money may direct. JAMES GUTHRIE, dec 3-dtJune1 Secretary of the Treasury.

or Philadelphia, as the parties entitled to receive

ANTHONY BUCHLY, UNDERTAKER

Shop and Residence No. 303 Penn. avenue, south side, between 9th and 10th sts., HAVING PROVIDED HIMSELF WITH and all necessary conveniences for properly conducting his business, would respectfully inform the public that he is fully prepared to fill all orders entrusted to him, at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. A large supply of READY-MADE COFFINS of all sizes, always on hand, which will be fur-

nished on the most reasonable terms. As heretofore, no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction on all occasions. N. B .- Resid ng on the premises, orders will be promptly attended to at all hours.

NOW THE SNOW IS THAWING: THE LAKES ARE OVERFLOWING with Bouquets of Real and Artificial FLOWERS, with PERFUMERY. FANCY GOODS, MUSICAL BOXES, CLOCKS, STA-TIONERY, &c., &c. OPERA GLASSES for

THE LAKES, 501 Pa. av., near Adam's Express. L. J. MIDDLETON, DEALER IN ICE.

Office and Depot-Southwest corner of F and JUNAS P. LEVY. IMPORTER AND DEALER IN WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, AND PINE

GROCERIES, General Commission & Forwarding Merchant INSURANCE AND BILL BROKER,

No. 474 Pa. av., two doors below U. S. Hotel, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. N. B .- Country Merchants are requested to me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

SINGING AND FLUTE LESSONS R. WILLIAM PALMER, Professor of Singing, &c., having been induced to accompany his nephew (Mr. Henry Palmer, the eminent pi anist,) on his return to this coun'ry, and to take up his residence in this city, will be happy to re-ceive pupils for instruction either in Singing or in the art of Flute Playing, having been associated with the best Professors in Europe, studied under Crevelli, the great vocal master in London, and under C. Nicholson, the renowned flutist. For terms, &c., apply to him, by note or otherwise, at No. 257 Pennsylvania avenue, between 12th and 13th streets.

GENUINE EXTRACTS FOR THE HAND. KERCHIEF. HUTCHINSON & MUNRO HAVE JUST received a fresh supply of LUBIN'S EX-TRACTS, which they warrant genuine. Also, Piver's MAUGENET and COUDRAY'S, and other French Pomades and Extracts; Phalon's Invigorator, Lyon's Kathairon, Haule's Eau Lus-

tral, and Barry's Tricopherous, which they can furnish at New York prices. Those in want of any of the above, or anything in the Fancy and Millinery line, would do well to give us a call, when we will be happy to wait on their orders

HUTCHINSON & MUNRO, No 310 Pa. avenue, betw. 9th and 10th sts. mar 13- tf

VALUABLE LAND AND PENSION books-scarce.

Illinois Bounty-Land Patent Book ; lands in Illinois to soldiers of late war, giving the names of the patantee, the service performed, and descriptin and location of the tract of land to which they are entitled. Pension Polls of the United States, 3 volumes;

showing the names, service, and allowances, &c., of all persons entitled to a pension in the different States and Territories of the United States. TAYLOR & MAURY, booksellers, have for sale two copies each of the above books, invaluable to pension agents and those engaged in the Book store near Ninth street.

SINGER'S Improved Sewing Machines. To which was granted the highest Award of

the Paris Exhibition, thereby receiving the World's Verdict of Superiority. THE IMPROVEMENTS IN THIS MA-I chine has simplified them in many respects, and they are capable of executing twice the amount of work they did formerly in any given time They are without question the only Machines ca-pable of sewing every variety of goods perfect; a

shirt bosom or heavy trace for harness can be sewn by any of these machines by a simple change of needle and thread in such a manner that the closest scrutiny cannot detect a fault. Manufacturers, planters and families will find them the only safe Machines to purchase, as they are built strong and durable, and not likely to

We have machines with guages attached, for binding hats, cap-fronts, gaiters, &c.
Silk, Thread, Cotton, Needles, &c., constantly on hand, at the lowest rates. Persons desirous of information regarding Sew-

get out of order.

ing Machines will please address I. M. SINGER & CO., 105 Baltimore street, Baltimore. N. B .- We are prepared to exchange these machines for old machines of any kind Terms liberal. Persons who have been induced to purchase inferior machines under the pretext of being cheap, will find this a benefit indeed.

R. CAMPBELL & SONS, of Baltimore, HAVING DETERMINED TO GO EXCLU-sively into the Wholesale Business, have

BRANCH STORE IN THIS CITY, to aid in closing out their Large and Elegant

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, &c. The Goods will be offered really at cost, as the bject is to close them all out during the present season. An opportunity like this for the purchase of Staple and Fancy Goods at these prices, rarely occurs, and should be improved by all who are in want of such articles. An examination of the stock is respectfully solicited at No. 420 Pennsyl vania avenue between 41/2 and 6th streets, near the National hotel.

LADIES, PLEASE READ!

JUST ARRIVED FROM KINGSTON, JA-maica, W. I., and in store for sale by the sub-4 doz. PRUNE CORDIAL, particularly for

Also, for gentlemen, a few dozen of PRUNE DRAM, so much esteemed for its virtues for the benefit of health, about eleven to one o'clock. Not to be had in any other store but at JONAS P. LEVY'S,

474, Pennsylvania avenue Wines, Liquors, Segars, and fine Groceries.

SPRING OPENING OF 1856. THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST REturned from the Eastern Markets with one of the largest and most varied assortments of FRENCH BONNETS, adapted to the season, ever offered in this market. Also, a large stock of French FLOWERS. EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, STRAW GOODS, and CORSETTS. Ladies DRESS TRIMMINGS in great profu-

Particular attention paid to Dress making in the latest French styles. Neatness and despatch

M. WILLIAN, Market Space, between 7th and 8th streets. mar 11-conw

E. I. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GUNPOWDER

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Superfine Sporting, and all other kinds. Diamond Grain, extra fine. Eagle Gun-Powder.

FINE GRAIN, for Sporting, in Canisters, pound papers, and 6%-lb kegs; COARSER GRAIN, expressly for Water-Fowl Shooting, in Canis ters, 6% and 12%-lb. kegs. PREMIUM EXCELSIOR SAFETY FUSE. in quantities to suit purchasers.

GUN-POWDER FOR BLASTING AND SHIPPING. *F, FF; C, F, FF, FFF, in 100, 50, and 25-1b. GUN-POWDER FOR MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICE.

SUPERFINE SPORTING GUN-POWDER F, FF, FFF, Glazed and Rough, in 25, 12%, and 6% pound kegs, and in Canisters Sole Agency for the District of Columbia at No. 35 HIGH STREET, GEORGETOWN, D.

IMPORTANT ADVERTISEMENT! FELT HATS FOR THE SPRING! WE HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE and varied assortment of FELT HATS for men and boys, of all colors, styles and prices. The public are solicited to call and examine them. Prices low.

GEO. H. B. WHITE & CO . Hat, Cap and Gents. Furnishing Store, 332 r'a. avenue, betw. 9th and 10th streets. mar 12-e02w

JAS. T. McINTUSH & CO., DRAPERS AND TAILORS Penn. avenue. near 4 % street, (American Hotel,)

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SPRING GOODS. Cloths of all colors, fine finish Cassimers, and elegant styles of Silk and other Vestings, suitable for spring and Summer wear, which we are prepared to make up in a style to suit all tastes, and on fair Also, Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS.

Umbrellas, Gloves, and all goods in that line. Also, a new style of Driving or Traveling Coat. water-proof, to which the attention of the public is invited. Call and examine. mar 12-eo3w

FISH STANDS. THE FISH STANDS IN THE SEVERAL I market-houses will be sold in purauance of law on the following days, viz: In the Centre Market on March 27

In the Eastern Market on March 28. In the Northern Market on March 28. In the Western Market on March 31. All those stands in the several markets not taken and paid for by the present occupants previous to the above dates will be sold to the highest bidder

on the respective dates named.

By order of the Mayor. mar 7-eotd THE SUBSCRIBER, BOUGHT BOUN-TY LAND WARRANT No. 56,348, for 160 horses, exhausted with fatigue, seemed about acres of land, issued under the act of Feb. 11th, to fall never to rise again, a black line became

1847, in the name of Jane Pickard, Stewart D Pickard, Robert B Pickard, William Fickard, Alexander Pickard, and Mary Pickard; brothers. sisters, and belts-at-law of John H. Pickard, late a private in Captain Seftrich's Company, Third Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers, Mexican War. I maile t the same in a registered letter, No. 31, at Columbia, Tenn., November 12th, 1855, addressed to Hamilton G. Fant, Washington, D. C. Said letter was either lost or stolen. Therefore, I hereby give notice, that I intend to apply to the Commissioner of Pensions for a duplicate of said Warrant, after giving the required notice. J. F. FIRE,

Mount Pleasant, Maury county, Tenn. mar 11-law6w

ETHERIAL OIL OR BURNING FLUID MANUFACTORY. THE ATTENTION OF DEALERS is called to the fact that my facilities are such that I

can supply them with ETHERIAL OIL at as low a price and on as good terms as any house in Baltimore or elsewhere. The quality of my Oil is surpassed by none. ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE, TURPENTINE,

wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices J. R. McGREGOR, No. 534 7th street. mar 3-2awlm CHOICE FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

10,000 APPLE TREES, OF EXTRA growth and well assorted. plete assortment and well grown. A few very choice Dwarf PEAR TREES, of The above comprising a very choice assortment

of Trees were raised by the late John H. King, they will be guaranteed to be what they are rep-Apply to W. Albert King, No. 35 south High street, Georgetown, D. C, or at Valley View Farm, one mile northwest of Georgetown.

Catalogues furnished on application E. J. KING. Also, for sale, a few thousand very choice ROSES. Apply as above. E. J. K. mar 11-tf

TO TO ELLIS'S FOR BARGAINS

THE WEEKLY STAR.

This excellent Family and News Journal-containing a greater variety of interesting reading than can be found in any other-is published on Satur-

TELKS.

TO CLUBS.

CASE, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. Single copies (in wrappers) can be procued at the counter, immediately after the issue of the paper. Price—THREE CENTS.

Postmasters who act as agents will be allowe a commission of twenty per cent.

"Your son." "He is dressing; he will be with you in an

At length a young man, armed with a gun,

appeared, and they departed. When he arrived at Jadrino the rays of the rising sun were already reddening the eastern hills, and the village cocks were beginning to awake. The door of the church was closed Viadimir dismissed his guide and repaired at once to the dwelling of the priest. What did he learn there of the events of the night?

But let us first know what took place at Nenaradoff. Gabrilovitch and Petrowna having risen early, as was their custom, descended to the eating-room As the tea was about being served they sent up to make inquiries for Mary, who had not yet come down. The servant brought back the intelligence that her mistress had passed a bad night, but that she had felt better since morning, and that she would soon be down to breakfast. A few moments after Mary entered and embraced her

"How do you feel, my poor little one?" asked Gabriel Gabrilovitch

"A little better," said the young girl, "I hope I shall soon have recovered entirely. The day passed away pretty well; but, to-wards evening, Mary became very ill. A physician was called from the neighboring city and he found his patient in a burning fever, which brought her, during the next fortnight,

to the doors of the grave. Nothing of her noctural flight had transpired. The femme de chambre, tor her own sake, maintained a prudent silence. The other accomplices took good care, whether drunk or sober, to avoid any suspicious word, so much were they afraid of the anger of Gabrilovitch. Mary, however, during her dolirium, had talked so constantly about the young Ensign that the good Petrowna no longer doubted that love was the sole cause of the sickness of her daughter. She and her husband consulted on this subject with some of their friends, and it was decided with one accord

that the two lovers should be married. CONCLUSION TO-MORROW.

Interesting from China.

By late arrivals at New York from China we learn that the rebels still hold Nanking, but a terrible plague has broken out among them, which the Chinese assert has carried off 100,-000 in inhabitants. Before the rebellion the city contained near 2,000,000 souls; but it is supposed that at no time during the siege has its population exceeded 500,000.

The rebellion, which has apparently been dormant for so long a time, it now seems was only smouldering, for it has broken out with great force, and totally overthrown the imperial rule in the wealthy and tea producing province of Honan This province is on the Yangt-sze-kiang. It is the first time since the beginning of this rebellion that the tea districts have been infected.

The imperial government have been straining every nerve to hold their own; they have sacrificed men and money with a lavish hand, the latter to such an extent that the producing part of the population refuse to contribute any more; hence the rebellion in Honan. Leutchnen, too, the richest province in the empire, (M. Huc.) has been visited by a dreadful famine, on which has followed the rebel-

Something over one hundred million pounds of tea was shipped from China last year (1855.) Of that aggregate Shanghai has furnished eight-tenths. From all China, during the same period, there were exported fiftyeight thosand bales of silk, of which Shanghai supplied fifty-one thousand. Sixty-four American vessels entered and cleared at that port during the same period.

COMMISSIONER AND THE COOLIE TRADE. The Friend of China, Jan. 15, states that the newly arrived Commissioner to China, his Excellency Dr. Parker, has notified subjects of his government that they will not only forfeit protection but be liable in heavy penalties, if hereafter found engaging in the traffic known as the coolie trade, the horrible character of which his Excellency describes as more revolting than that of the American

The notification will be received as an expression of high disapprobation, we take it, and nothing more, something more explicit than threats being required to deter American citizens from engaging in such trade The coolie trade, in itself, may not be cavilled at, and might be engaged in by persons of the most philanthropic disposition. What we want for it is an organized system; not an attempt to stop the trade altogether, for the sole advantage of adventurers under that most convenient of all flags-the Peruvian. An average bonus of two hundred dollars is given on every Chinese bondsman landed at Peru; so that the profits on a ship load are sometimes considerable-quite sufficient to induce some of "the free and enlightened" to throw up their citizenship altogether.

His Excellency has been staying at Government House since his arrival.

he destined for his betrothed, in the charge of TRAVELS OF FOUR AMERICAN SAILORS. a faithful servant, he took one for himself and The North China Herald, of December 29th. states that on Friday se'nnight, a party of But hardly had he set out when the tempest four American sailors arrived in Shanghai, commenced with violence. The entire horizon who caused no little curiosity when it was was covered with a thick yellow cloud, from ascertained that they had traveled under escort all the way from Corea. It appears that Soon all traces of the road disappeared, and these men belonged to the American whaler it became impossible to guide the sleigh in the Two Brothers, of New Bedford. They sailed midst of this derangement of nature. The in her to the Pacific in June, 1854, and last horse proceeded at hazard; now climbing up summer, they state, that being kept on short mountains of snow, now floundering in deep commons and ill-treated by their captain, ravines. Every moment increased the danger they took one of the ship's boats and made to which the young officer was exposed, and their escape to the coast of Corea, being at he soon convinced himself that he was no the time at the northward; their boat was stove in on the beach, but they received a At length, after two hours of struggle with kind reception by the natives, who fed them the tempest and at the moment when the and kept them amongst them for a whole month, after which the proper authorities to fall never to rise again, a black line became having been communicated with, they were visible on the horizon, and almost in an instant sent on horseback through Manchuria to the Vladimir found himself on the boarders of a Great Wall, where they were delivered up to forest, which he supposed to be the one which the Chinese Mandarin and forwarded to Peking. The first night of their arrival in the The branches of the trees were so closely innorthern capital, they were visited by Rusterlaced that the snow had not penetrated sian missionaries, who gave them food and them, and the route was easy to follow. The clothing; they spoke but little English, and young man's courage revived and the poor communicated mostly in writing.

After remaining at Peking about three weeks, the Russians told them that the Emperor of China had presented them with some silver, and they were to be sent down to Shanghai-the money they never saw; but on their road to this port they were very scant:ly supplied with copper cash; they received only 40 cash per day, at starting, which palry sum was subsequently reduced to 10 cash per day, until they approached this district, when they were paid about 200 cash per day. They speak well of their treatment both in Corea and Manchuria, but disparage their treatment in China They say that they traveled through a highly-cultivated country between this and Peking, and passed through a great many fine cities, which were exceedingly populous. Unfortunately they appear to be very unsophisticated young men, from twenty-four to twenty-six years of age, and did not profit much by their opportunities of travel. In all the resting places they were kept in the prisons, and in Corea and Manchuria they never saw a woman; they were jealousy kept from the Fan-quis.

AN EDITOR IN EARNEST .- The editor of the Staunton Vindicator says: Some fellow has been drinking mean whisky, and as a natural consequence gone to stealing! We have lost several books. pens, and a pair of scizzers, recently. We keep on hand a hickory club for such animals, and the first chance we get we intend to use it. We're not poking fun, but are in dead earnest.